

VEN

2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is to do with vehemence; what a vengeance, emphatically what?
- Till the day appear, of reparation to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*
When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope
could threaten to teach him his duty with a vengeance. *Raleigh.*
Almoudes the fifty fume
Drove, though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son, and with a vengeance sent
From Medea post to Egypt, there fast bound. *Milton.*
But what a vengeance makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*
VENGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; re-
vengeful; retributive.
Doubt not but God
Hath wiser arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton.*
Dissembling for her fake his rising cares,
And with wife silence pond'ring vengeful wars. *Prior.*
VENIABLE. *adj.* [from *venia*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]
VENIAL. *adj.* [from *venia*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]
1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.
If they do nothing 'tis a venial slip. *Shakespeare.*
More venial is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof
Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that
he could make other men immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
What horror will invade the mind,
When the strict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few venial faults to find? *Roscommon.*
While good men are in extirpating mortal sins, I should
rally the world out of indecencies and venial transgres-
sions. *Addison.*
2. Permitted; allowed.
No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast; permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
VENIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.
VENISON. *n. f.* [from *venison*, French.] Game; beast of chase;
the flesh of deer.
Shall we kill us venison?
And yet it like me, the poor dappled fools
Shou'd have their round haunches gord. *Shakespeare.*
We have a hot venison patty to dinner. *Shakespeare.*
In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any
park, though there be vert and venison within this
land. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*
He for the feast prepar'd,
In equal portions with the venison shar'd. *Dryden.*
VENOM. *n. f.* [from *venin*, French.] Poison.
Your eyes, which hitherto hath borne in them
The fatal balls of murdering basilisks:
The venom of such looks we fairly hope
Have lost their quality. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*
Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His venom tooth will rankle to the death. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,
O'erhanging all that under him would grow,
He sheds his venom on the plants below. *Dryden.*
VENOMOUS. *v. a.* To infect with venom.
VENOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonously; mischie-
vously; malignantly.
His unkindness,
That strip'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties. These things sting him
So venomously, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
His praise of foes is venomously nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*
VENOMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; ma-
lignity.
VENI. *n. f.* [from *venia*, French.]
1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any
thing is let out.
On her breast
There is a vent of blood, and something blown;
The like is on her arm. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
They at once their heads
Put forth, and to a narrow vent apply'd
With nicest touch. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole stopped with a
spile. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

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- Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earth-
quakes, that have not one of these fiery vents, disgorging
that fire, whereby it gains an exit.
To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a vent;
or if you take out the vent, stay not to put it in. *Swiss.*
Full o'er their heads the swelling bag he rent,
And all the furies issued at the vent. *Pope.*
2. Passage out of fecrecy to public notice.
It failed by late setting out, and some contrariety of wea-
ther, whereby the particular design took vent before-
hand. *Wotton.*
3. The act of opening.
The farmer's cades mature,
Now call for vent; his lands exhaust, permit
T' indulge a-while. *Philips.*
4. Emission; passage.
The smother'd fondness burns within him;
When most it swells and labours for a vent,
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,
Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addison's Cato.*
5. Discharge; means of discharge.
Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the vent of words. *Milton.*
Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a
vent can be had. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
6. [from *venia*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.] Sale.
For the mart, it was alleged that the vent for English
cloaths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Howard.*
By this war there is no vent for any commodity but of
wool. *Temple's Miscellany.*
He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not
one in threecore can understand, can hardly exceed the vent
of that number. *Pope's Letters.*
To VENT. *v. a.* [from *venter*, French, from the noun; *fontaine*,
Italian.]
1. To let out at a small aperture.
2. To let out; to give way to.
Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not
Corn for the rich men only: with these threats
They vented their complainings. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
When men are young, and have little else to do, they
might vent the overflows of their fancy that way. *Denham.*
Lab'ring still, with endless discontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury vent. *Dryden.*
Had it been vented and imposed in some of the most learned
ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have
been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*
4. To emit; to pour out.
Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
5. To publish.
Their legislators did greatly enrich their inventions, by
venting the stolen treasures of divine letters; alter'd by pure
additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*
6. To sell; to carry to sale.
This profitable merchandize not rising to a proportionable
enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they
impute to the owners not venting and venturing the
same. *Carew.*
Therefore did those nations vent such spice, sweet gums
and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*
To VENT. *v. n.* To snuff. As he vented into the air. *Spenser.*
VENTAIL. *n. f.* [from *ventails*, Fr.] That part of the helmet
made to lift up. *Spenser.*
VENTANNA. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A window.
Was far from the ventanna, when I fate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*
VENTER. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast and
abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three venters.
2. Womb; mother.
A has issue B a son, and C a daughter, by one venter;
and D a son by another venter. If B purchases in fee, and
dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to
the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*
VENTIDUCT. *n. f.* [from *ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A passage for
the wind.
Having been informed of divers ventiducts, I with I had
had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice
of these organs. *Boyle.*
To VENTILATE. *v. a.* [from *ventile*, Latin.]
1. To fan with wind.
In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and
obstructed from being ventilated by the winds. *Harvey.*
Miners, by persillations with large bellows, letting down
tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air,
which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*
2. To winnow; to fan.
3. To examine; to discuss. *Not*

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- Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in
right of that party so far peremptory; but that the same may
be begun again, and ventilated de novo. *Ayliffe.*
VENTILATION. *n. f.* [from *ventilatio*, Lat. from *ventilate*.]
1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.
The foul, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow,
till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched it-
self by the ventilations of the air. *Addison.*
2. Vent; utterance. Not in use.
To his secretary Doctor Mason, whom he let lie in a pal-
let near him, for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would
break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
3. Refrigeration.
Procure the blood a free course, ventilation and transpira-
tion by suitable and ephraic purges. *Harvey.*
VENTILATOR. *n. f.* [from *ventilate*.] An instrument contrived
by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.
VENTRICLE. *n. f.* [from *ventriculus*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]
1. The stomach.
Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and
my ventricle digests what is in it. *Hale.*
2. A small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of
the heart.
Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one ventricle to the other go? *Dana.*
The heart being a muscular part, the fibres are composed
of two orders of fibres running spirally from base to top,
converging one to the other; and so being drawn or con-
tracted, constituting the ventricle, and strongly force out the
blood. *Roy.*
The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation
through the lungs, being brought back into the left ventricle
of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta,
through the whole arterial system. *Arbutnot.*
VENTRICULIST. *n. f.* [from *ventriculus*, Fr. *venter* and *loquer*, Lat.]
One who speaks in such a manner as that the found seems
to issue from his belly.
VENTURE. *n. f.* [from *aventure*, Fr.]
1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.
When he reads
Thy personal venture in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praises do contend
Which should be thine or his. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and there-
upon to live so as if absolutely there were none; but when
he dies to find himself confuted in the flames, this must be
the height of woe and disappointment, and a bitter conviction
of an irrational venture, and absurd choice. *South.*
I, in this venture, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my flock to purchase you. *Dryden.*
When infinite happiness is put in one scale, against infinite
misery in the other; if the worst that comes to the pious
man, if he mistakes, be the best that the wicked can attain
to, if he be in the right, who can, without madness, run
the venture? *Lacke.*
2. Chance; hap.
The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and
yet with that providence and surety, as should leave little to
venture or fortune. *Bacon.*
3. The thing put to hazard; a stake.
My ventures are not in one bottom trusted,
Nor to one place. *Shakespeare. Mer. of Venice.*
On such a full sea are we now afloat:
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our venture. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*
Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore,
And have no venture in the wreck to see. *Daniel.*
4. A VENTURE. At hazard; without much consideration;
without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.
You have made but an estimate of those lands at a venture,
so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge
upon it. *Spenser.*
A bargain at a venture made,
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*
A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to
Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their desire
should be granted at a venture. *L'Estrange.*
Here was no scampering away at a venture, without fear
or wit. *L'Estrange.*
If Ahab be designed for death, though a soldier in the
enemy's army draws a bow at a venture, yet the sure, un-
erring directions of providence shall carry it in a direct course
to his heart. *South.*
To VENTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dare.
A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have
ventured as first to have lost the suitors, will not in the con-
clusion lose both the suitors and his own former favour. *Bacon.*
Origin mentioning their being cast out of Jerusalem, ven-
ture to assure them that they would never be re-established,
since they had committed that horrid crime against the favour
of the world. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

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2. To run a hazard.
Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
Who freights a ship to venture on the seas,
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*
I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty;
like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her
cage, dare hardly venture out, though the fee be open. *Dryden.*
To VENTURE. *v. a.* } To engage in; or make attempts
To VENTURE on or upon. } without any security of success,
upon mere hope.
That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,
The king will venture at it. *Shakespeare.*
It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too con-
jectural to venture upon, if one could discern what corn,
herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some
signs in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*
I never yet the tragic strain essay'd,
Deter'd by that inimitable maid:
And when I venture at the comic stile,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*
Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a
stone, yet they but timorously ventured on such terms as
auricular and fasciatus. *Lacke.*
Turco-Papismus I would desire him to read, before he
ventures at capping of characters. *Atterbury.*
To VENTURE. *v. a.*
1. To expose to hazard.
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight;
By vent'ring both, I oft found both. *Shakespeare.*
2. To put or send on a venture.
The fifth ventured for France, they pack in staunch hog-
heads, so as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*
VENTURER. *n. f.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.
VENTUROUS. *adj.* [from *venture*.] Daring; bold; fearless;
ready to run hazards.
Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their
master-piece of favour to give venturous counsels, which no
great or wise man would. *Bacon.*
He paus'd not, but with vent'rous arm
He pluck'd, he talked. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
The vent'rous humour of our mariners costs this island
many brave lives every year. *Temple.*
Savage pirates seek through seas unknown,
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*
VENTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearlessly;
boldly.
Siege was laid to the fort by the Lord Gray, then deputy,
with a smaller number than those were within the fort; ven-
tuously indeed; but haste was made to attack them before
the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*
VENTUROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *venturous*.] Boldness; willing-
ness to hazards.
Her coming into a place where the walls and ceilings were
whited over, much offended her sight, and made her repent
her vent'rousness. *Boyle on Colours.*
VENUS. *n. f.* *basin.*
VENUS. *n. f.* *comb.*
VENUS. *n. f.* *hair.*
VENUS. *n. f.* *looking-glass.*
VENUS. *n. f.* *navel-wort.*
VERACITY. *n. f.* [from *verax*, Latin.]
1. Moral truth; honesty of report.
2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. Less proper.
When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel
deaths, rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason
to doubt the veracity of these facts which they related. *Addison.*
VERACIOUS. *adj.* [from *verax*, Latin.] Obsequant of truth.
VERB. *n. f.* [from *verbum*, Latin.] A part of speech signi-
fying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, pas-
sion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind
relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating,
commanding. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
Men usually talk of a noun and a verb. *Shakespeare.*
VERBAL. *adj.* [from *verbalis*, Fr. *verbalis*, Latin.]
1. Spoken, not written.
2. Oral; uttered by mouth.
Made she no verbal quest? — *Shakespeare.*
— Yes; once or twice she heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakespeare.*
3. Consisting in mere words.
If young African for fame,
His wasted country freed from Punick rage;
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least;
And loses, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*
Being at first out of the way to science, in the progress
of their inquiries they must lose themselves, and the truth,
in a verbal labyrinth. *Glauville.*
It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear
in preaching: but this is managed in words and verbal pro-
fection. *South.*
4. Ver-